

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE;

BEING THE INFORMATION

PUBLISHED BY

His Majesty's Commissioners

FOR

EMIGRATION,

RESPECTING

THE BRITISH COLONIES

OF

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

AND

NEW BRUNSWICK,

*With general Observations on the Voyage, Climate,
Soil, Wages, Prices of Provisions, &c.*

By a Ten Years' Resident.

DEVONPORT:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY W. POLLARD. BOOKSELLER, 63, ST. AUBYN-STREET.

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PREFACE.

In submitting the following pages for the information of my Countrymen, who are suffering privations that are unknown in America, I am induced to lay before them, my own observations from a residence of ten years, coupled with the most authentic information, published by order of the British Government, on which the Emigrant may rely as facts, and not calculated to mislead him.

To the Agriculturist of small capital, I would direct his attention to an attentive perusal of the following pages; convinced as I am, that to them, and the Agricultural Labourers, and Mechanics of the useful Arts, such as Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Shoemakers, Tailors, Wheelwrights, Coopers, &c. &c. in emigrating from this Country to America, they will be exchanging considerably for the better. In this Country, where is the district that the agricultural labourer is properly fed, or remunerated for his labour? is he not degraded to the debasing level of a pauper? and as an exchange for his labour, he gets doled out to him the miserable pittance of from six-pence to one shilling per day!! In this Country, where can the journeyman mechanic depend upon constant employment, and wages sufficient to maintain himself and family? and where can the agriculturist of small capital embark with a prospect of a maintenance for his family, without a moral certainty of his soon wasting his little property, and if he should have a family, of their becoming paupers or soldiers; then to all such, I say, go to America,

if you can only get the means of paying your passage, and arrive there without a shilling in your pockets, you are better off than remaining in this Country; there, labour is in demand, provisions cheap, and wages good. The farmer of America, in clearing and cultivating his land, is not met as in this Country, with the rapacious hand of the tax gatherer, or after clearing and cultivating his land, does the parson come in for a tenth of the net profits of his labour and produce.

I do decidedly give the preference to the British North America possessions; and having placed before my readers the most useful information relative thereto, shall leave it to their own choice to take either, as their future abode of happiness and plenty; but mind me, the sluggish farmer, or the indolent mechanic, is not wanted in America; those who go there, must be industrious, and their labour and industry is SURE to be crowned with PLENTY. In America, the poor but industrious man has a sure prospect of becoming a comfortable little farmer, in this Country the picture is reversed; in America, a large family is a benefit and a blessing, in this Country a distressing calamity to a poor man; then to you who have the means, and have families, who you wish to save from the degradations of pauperism, from the trammels of poaching prosecutions, and the whole catalogue of crime incident to a life of inactivity, pauperism, and want of employment, I again say, go to America.

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EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

Colonial Office, Feb. 9, 1832.

THE object of the present notice is to afford such information as is likely to be useful to persons who desire either to emigrate, or to assist others to emigrate, to the British possessions in North America.

In the first place, it seems desirable to define the nature of the assistance to be expected from Government by persons proceeding to these colonies. No pecuniary aid will be allowed by Government to emigrants to the North American colonies; nor after their arrival will they receive grants of land, or gifts of tools, or a supply of provisions. Hopes of all these things have been sometimes held out to emigrants by speculators in this country, desirous of making a profit by their conveyance to North America, and willing for that purpose to delude them with unfounded expectations, regardless of their subsequent disappointment. But the wish of Government is to furnish those who emigrate with a real knowledge of the circumstances they will find in the countries to which they are going.

No assistance of the extraordinary extent above described is allowed, because, in colonies where those who desire to work cannot fail to do well for themselves, none such is needed. Land, indeed, used formerly to be granted gratuitously; but when it was taken by poor people, they found that they had not the means of living during the interval necessary to raise their crops, and further, that they knew not enough of the manner of farming in the colonies to make any progress. After all, therefore, they were obliged to work for wages, until they could make a few savings, and could learn a little of the way of farming in Canada. But now, land is not disposed of except by sale. The produce of the sales, although the price is very moderate, is likely to become a considerable fund, which can be turned to the benefit of the colonies, and therefore of the emigrants; while yet no hardship is inflicted on the poor emigrant, who will work for wages just as he did before, and may after a while acquire land, if land be his object, by the savings which the high wages in these colonies enable him speedily to make.

These are the reasons why Government does not think it necessary to give away land in a country, where, by the lowness of its price, the plentifulness of work, and the high rates of wages, an industrious man can earn enough in a few seasons to become a freeholder by means of his own acquisitions.

The land which is for sale will be open to public competition, and of course, therefore, its price must depend upon the offers that may be made; but it will generally not be sold for less than from 4s. to 5s. per acre: and in situations where roads have been made, or the ground has

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been partially cleared, the common prices lately have been 7s. 6d., 10s., and 15s. Further particulars will be best learnt upon the spot, where every endeavour will be made to meet the different circumstances and views of different purchasers.

Although Government will not make any gifts at the public expence to emigrants to North America, agents will be maintained at the principal colonial ports, whose duty it will be, without fee or reward from private individuals, to protect emigrants against imposition upon their first landing, to acquaint them with the demand for labour in different districts, to point out the most advantageous routes, and to furnish them generally with all useful advice upon the objects which they have had in view in emigrating. And when a private engagement cannot be immediately obtained, employment will be afforded on some of the public works in progress in the colonies. Persons newly arrived should not omit to consult the Government agent for emigrants, and as much as possible should avoid detention in the ports, where they are exposed to all kinds of impositions and of pretexts for keeping them at taverns till any money they may possess has been expended. For the same purpose of guarding against the frauds practised on new comers, and of preventing an improvident expenditure at the first moment of arrival, it seems very desirable that individuals who may wish to furnish emigrants with money for their use in the colony, should have the means of making it payable there, instead of giving it into the hands of the emigrant in this country. The commissioners for emigration are engaged in effecting general arrangements for this purpose, and due notice will be given

to the public when they shall be completed. Agents for emigration have been appointed at St. John's, St. Andrew's, and Miramichi, in New Brunswick; and at Quebec and York, in Canada. The agent at Quebec is A. C. Buchanan, Esq.; at St. John's, A. Wedderburn, Esq.; at St. Andrew's, G. N. Smith, Esq.; at Miramichi, J. Cunard, Esq.; the name of the agent at York has not yet been reported to the Colonial Department. On this whole subject of the manner of proceeding upon landing, it may be observed, in conclusion, that no effort will be spared to exempt emigrants from any necessity for delay at the place of disembarkation, and from uncertainty as to the opportunities of at once turning their labour to account.

After this explanation of the extent of the aid to be expected from Government, the following statements are subjoined of the ordinary charges for passage to the North American Colonies, as well as of the usual rates of wages and usual prices in them, in order that every individual may have the means of judging for himself of the inducements to emigrate to these parts of the British dominions.

PASSAGE.

Passages to Quebec or New Brunswick may either be engaged inclusive of provisions, or exclusive of provisions, in which case the ship owner finds nothing but water, fuel, and bed places, without bedding. Children under 14 years of age are charged one-half, and under 7 years of age one-third, of the full price; and for children under 12 months of age no charge is made. Upon these conditions the price of passage from London, or from places on the

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east coast of Great Britain, has generally been 6*l.*, with provisions, or 3*l.* without. From Liverpool, Greenock, and the principal ports of Ireland, as the chances of delay are fewer, the charge is somewhat lower; this year it will probably be from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*, without provisions, or from 4*l.* to 5*l.* including provisions. It is possible that in March and April, passages may be obtained from Dublin for 35*s.*, or even 30*s.*; but the prices always grow higher as the season advances. In ships sailing from Scotland or Ireland, it has mostly been the custom for passengers to find their own provisions; but this practice has not been so general in London, and some ship-owners, sensible of the dangerous mistakes which may be made in this matter through ignorance, are very averse to receive passengers who will not agree to be victualled by the ship. Those who do resolve to supply their own provisions, should at least be careful not to lay in an insufficient stock; 50 days is the shortest period for which it is safe to provide, and from London the passage is sometimes prolonged to 75 days.

The best months for leaving England are certainly March and April; the later emigrants do not find employment so abundant, and have less time in the colony before the commencement of winter. The names of vessels proceeding to the North American colonies and the addresses of their Brokers may be learnt at all ports of the United Kingdom, including the port of London, by personal application at the custom house of each port. The officers of Customs however will not be able to answer written inquiries on the subject; and persons residing inland who may require information of this nature, must depute the inquiry

to some one at the port where they wish to embark. Many ships are advertised in the public newspapers.

Various frauds are attempted upon emigrants which can only be effectually defeated by the good sense of the parties against whom they are contrived. Sometimes agents take payment from the emigrant for his passage, and then recommend him to some tavern, where he is detained from day to day, under false pretences for delay, until, before the departure of the ship, the whole of his money is extracted from him. This, of course, cannot happen with agents connected with respectable houses; but the best security is to name in the bargain for passage a particular day, after which, whether or not the ship sails, the passenger is to be received on board, and victualled by the owners. In this manner the emigrant cannot be intentionally brought to the place of embarkation too soon, and be compelled to spend his money at public-houses, by false accounts of the time of sailing; for from the very day of his arrival at the port, being the day previously agreed upon, the ship becomes his home.

The conveyance of passengers to the British possessions in North America is regulated by an act of Parliament (9 Geo. IV. c. 21) of which the following are the principal provisions. Ships are not allowed to carry passengers to these colonies unless they be of the height of five feet and a half between decks, and they must not carry more than three passengers for every four tons of the registered burthen; there must be on board at least 50 gallons of pure water, and 50 pounds of bread, biscuit, oatmeal, or bread stuff, for each passenger. When the ship carries the full number of passengers allowed by law, no part of the cargo, and no stores or provisions may be carried between decks; but if there be less than the com-

plete number of passengers, goods may be stowed between decks in a proportion not exceeding three cubical feet for each passenger wanting of the highest number. Masters of vessels who land passengers unless with their own consent, at a place different from that originally agreed upon, are subject to a penalty of 20*l.* recoverable by summary process before two Justices of the Peace in any of the North American colonies.

The enforcement of this law rests chiefly with the officers of His Majesty's customs, and persons having complaints to make of its infraction, should address themselves to the nearest custom-house.

Besides the sea voyage from England, persons proceeding to Canada should be provided with the means of paying for the journey which they may have to make after their arrival at Quebec. The cost of the journey must, of course, depend upon the situation of the place where the individual may find employment, or where he may have previously formed a wish to settle ; but to all it will probably be useful to possess the following report of the prices of conveyance, during the last season, on the route from Quebec to York, the capital of Upper Canada. From Quebec to Montreal, (180 miles), by steam-boat, the charge for an adult was 6*s.* 6*d.* ; from Montreal to Prescott, (120 miles), by boats or barges, 7*s.* ; from Prescott to York, (250 miles), by steam-boat, 7*s.* The journey, performed in this manner, usually occupies 10 or 12 days ; adding, therefore, 11*s.* for provisions, the total cost from Quebec to York (a distance of 550 miles) may be stated, according to the charges of last year, at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Persons who are possessed of sufficient means prefer to travel by land that part of the

route where the river St. Lawrence is not navigable by steam-boats, and the journey is then usually performed in six days, at a cost of 6*l*. It must be observed that the prices of conveyance are necessarily fluctuating, and that the foregoing account is only presented as sufficiently accurate for purposes of information in this country; leaving it to the Government agent at Quebec to supply emigrants with more exact particulars according to the circumstances of the time at which they may arrive.

CLIMATE.

The climate improves every season as the forests disappear, and in their place farms spring up in all directions. So much has been said against the climate of this fine country, I am induced to state that I found it more pleasant than Great Britain, because not so moist and unsettled. Indeed, it might be said, that the inhabitants of Canada have but two seasons, summer and winter. Winter has no sooner disappeared, which generally happens in the middle of April, than the whole animal and vegetable creation start into renewed life, with a rapidity and a vigour that leaves the season of spring with such doubtful limits, as to be scarcely perceptible. In the fall of the year the months of September and October are generally fine and summer-like, and are generally succeeded by what is termed the Indian summer; in November, during which the genial temperature of the atmosphere is extremely pleasant.

The great lakes are never frozen over in winter, but frequently exhibit a beautiful and striking phenomenon during the inclement season, by reason of the water being warmer than the atmospherical air.

The frost commences about Christmas, and continues until near April, and sometimes it is the first week in that month before the navigation is open.

SOIL.

The soil is quite as various as in England, in many parts a brown clay and loam, with a portion of marle, on the shores of lakes Erie and Ontario, a rich alluvial often prevails; the western parts of Upper Canada is decidedly the finest portion of British America, particularly along the sides of Dundas Street, for 30 or 40 miles on both sides of the road; it is also particularly fine about Ancaster, Dundas, Hamilton up to Brentford, Flambro-west, and all the way up to the township of Guelph, being well cultivated, affording good society, and tolerable roads; all this extensive tract of country will produce wheat crops, better in quantity, and more abundant than the opposite shores of Ohio, and Michigan, and is not behind Pensylvania in productiveness, although a much older state, the land in Canada lying rather higher from the lake.

The wheat grown in London district has obtained a good character in the markets of Quebec and Montreal, immense tracts of the finest rich land in the province round this neighbourhood belongs to the Canada company, the greatest part of which has been surveyed and laid out in lots for sale.

RATES OF WAGES AND MARKET PRICES.

The colonies in North America to which emigrants can with advantage proceed, are Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and New Brunswick. From the reports received from the

	Eastern District.		Johnstown District.		Bathurst District.		Newcastle District.	
	Lowest Price in 1881.	Highest Price.	Lowest	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Wheat, per bushel	£. s. d. 0 3 0	£. s. d. 0 5 6	£. s. d. 0 3 9	£. s. d. 0 6 9	£. s. d. 0 5 0	£. s. d. 0 5 0	£. s. d. 0 3 6	£. s. d. 0 6 3
Maize, ditto	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 1 9	0 2 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0
Oats, ditto	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 2 0
Barley, ditto	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 1 9	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 2 6	0 3 1
Potatoes, per cwt. . . .	{ 0 1 8 } per bushel.	{ 0 1 6 } per bushel.	0 1 3	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 3 0
Butter, (fresh) per lb. . .	0 0 7½	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 7½	0 0 9
Ditto (salt), ditto .. .	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 10	0 0 7	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 9
Cheest, ditto	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 7½
Eggs, per dozen .. .	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 7½
Ducks, per pair .. .	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 0 6	0 10	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 7½
Fowls, ditto	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 1 3	0 1 9
Geese, ditto	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 2 6	0 3 9
Turkeys, ditto .. .	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 3 3	0 3 9
Hay, per ton	1 15 0	2 5 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	3 10 0
Straw, per load .. .	0 16 8	0 16 8	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
Bread, per 4lb. loaf ..	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 7	0 0 7
Meat, per lb. . . .								
Beef	0 0 2½	0 0 3½	0 0 2½	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 2½	0 0 3
Mutton	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 2½	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 2½	0 0 3
Pork	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 4
Veal	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 4
Flour, per 100lb. . .								
First	0 15 0	0 17 6	0 15 0	0 17 6	0 12 6	0 16 0	0 12 6	0 17 6
Second	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 10 0	0 13 0

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	Home District.		Gore District.		Niagara District.		London District. (Market Trade.)	
	Lowest Price in 1831.	Highest Price.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Wheat, per bushel ..	£ s. d. 0 3 9	£ s. d. 0 5 3	£ s. d. 0 4 4½	£ s. d. 0 6 3	£ s. d. 0 3 9	£ s. d. 0 5 0	d. 4 0	s. d. 5 0
Maize, ditto ..	0 2 0	0 2 9	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	3 9	3 9
Oats, ditto ..	0 0 10	0 1 10½	0 2 6	0 1 10½	0 2 6	0 2 6	3 1	3 1
Barley ditto ..	0 2 3	0 3 9	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	3 9	3 9
Potatoes, per cwt. ..	{ 0 0 10 per bushel }	{ 0 2 6 per bushel }	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 2 6	1 10	2 6
Butter, (fresh) per lb. ..	0 0 7½	0 1 0	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 6½	0 0 7	0 7	1 0
Ditto, (salt) ditto ..	0 0 7	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 7½	0 0 6½	0 0 7	0 7	1 0
Cheese, ditto ..	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 7	0 7
Eggs, per dozen ..	0 0 7½	0 1 10½	0 0 6	0 0 7½	0 0 6	0 1 6	0 7	0 7
Ducks, per pair ..	0 1 3	0 1 10½	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 1 3	0 3 0	2 0	2 0
Fowls, ditto ..	0 3 3	0 5 6	0 3 9	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 6	1 3	1 3
Geese, ditto ..	0 3 3	0 5 0	0 3 9	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 6	2 6	2 6
Turkeys, ditto ..	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 7	2 6	2 6
Hay, per ton ..	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 6	1 15 0	2 10 0	—	—
Straw, per load ..	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 8	—	—
Bread per 4lb. loaf ..	0 0 4½	0 0 7	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 7	0 0 8	—	—
Meat, per lb.								
Reef ..	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 3½	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 3	0 3½
Mutton, ..	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 3½	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 3	0 3½
Pork, ..	0 0 3	0 0 7	0 0 3	0 0 3½	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 7	0 7
Veal, ..	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 3½	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 4	0 4
Flour, per 100lb.								
Fine, ..	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 14 6	0 15 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	15 0	15 0
Seconds, ..	0 11 3	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 15 0	—	—

[REDACTED]

The following is a list of prices compiled from documents sent in from various parts of New Brunswick ;

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Wheat	per bushel	0	5	6	to	0	10	0
Maize	—	0	4	6	—	0	5	0
Oats	—	0	1	6	—	0	2	6
Barley	—	0	4	0	—	0	4	0
Potatoes	per cwt.	0	1	3	—	0	3	6
Butter (fresh)	per lb.	0	0	9	—	0	1	0
Ditto (salt)	—	0	0	8	—	0	0	10
Cheese	—	0	0	4	—	0	0	7
Eggs	per dozen	0	0	7	—	0	1	0
Ducks	per pair	0	2	0	—	0	3	6
Fowls	—	0	1	6	—	0	2	6
Geese	—	0	3	0	—	0	5	0
Turkeys	—	0	7	6	—	0	10	0

		£.	s.	d.	—	£.	s.	d.
Hay	per ton	1	10	0	—	2	10	0
Straw	—	1	0	0	—	1	5	0
Bread	per 4lb. loaf	0	0	10	—	0	1	0
Beef	per stone	0	3	3	—	0	4	0
Mutton	—	0	2	4	—	0	4	0
Pork	—	0	2	0	—	0	4	0
Veal	—	0	2	4	—	0	4	8
Flour	per 100lbs.	0	16	0	—	0	17	6
Salt Pork	per barrel	4	15	0	—	5	5	0
Ditto Beef	—	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
Malt	per bushel	0	6	2	—	0	6	4
Rye Flour	per barrel	1	2	6				
Indian ditto	—	1	2	6				
Oatmeal	per cwt.	0	16	0	—	0	18	0
Salt Cod	per 112 lbs.	0	10	0	—	0	12	0
Ditto Mackarel	per barrel	0	17	0	—	1	0	0
Ditto Alewives	—	0	10	0	—	0	12	0

Coals are sold at 30s. per chaldron. House rent at St. John's is 5*l.* to 6*l.* per annum, for families occupying one room; and for families occupying two rooms, from 6*l.* to 10*l.* Common labourers receive from 3 to 4s. per day, finding their own subsistence, but when employed at the ports in loading vessels, their subsistence is found for them. Mechanics receive from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per day, and superior workmen from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*

Upon the foregoing statements it must be observed, that emigrants especially such of them as are agricultural labourers, should not expect the highest wages named until they are accustomed to the work of the colony. The mechanics most in demand are those connected with the

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business of house building. Shoemakers, tailors, and ship-builders, also find abundant employment.

By order of the Commissioners for emigration,

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.

POSTSCRIPT.

5th March.—Since the preceding pages were printed, the following letter has been received from Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smiths:—

Lombard-street, Feb. 23, 1832.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and, in reply, we beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the commissioners for emigration, that we have agreed to receive monies in London, on account of the Montreal Bank, and that any emigrant who may think it more safe or advantageous to transfer his capital to the Canadas through the medium of the Montreal Bank, than to carry it with him in specie, will have the opportunity of doing so.

On receiving a sum of money on account of the Montreal Bank, we shall give a receipt in the following form:—

Received	18	of the
Montreal Bank, by A. B.		
Pounds		

S. P. and S.

In cases where money is remitted to us, by country bankers, on account of emigrants, receipts will be sent to the country banker making the remittance. The country banker's charges on this transaction will, of course, fall upon the emigrant.

We shall decline, in all cases, to take any money, unless accompanied by the signature of the party who is to receive

such money in Canada, excepting in cases where a remittance is wished to be made for the use of a person resident in Canada, who can be readily identified by other means. The emigrant, on his arrival, will present the receipt to the Montreal Bank, and the bank will, we presume, draw upon us for the amount, and pay the emigrant the proceeds of such bill at the exchange of the day, in the manner consistent with its usual rules of business.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not engage to protect the emigrant from any risk whatever, except the risk which might attach to the carrying the money with him. We simply undertake to honour the draughts of the Montreal Bank, from time to time, for such sums as may be paid into our hands on account of that bank.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS.

T. F. Elliott, Esq., &c.

P. S. We have omitted to mention, that we are directed not to receive less than 20*l.* on account of any one individual.

The mode of proceeding described in this letter is likely to be generally made use of, in order to avoid the risk of carrying money abroad in specie. For this purpose, persons who are emigrating to Canada will only need to deposit here the sum they desire to receive for their own use in the colony, and to draw the amount after their arrival. But for persons residing in this country, who wish to remit money to Canada for the use of others assisted by them to

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emigrate, some further arrangement will be requisite. One course which may be followed by such persons will be merely to give the emigrant the means of depositing in England money payable in Canada, and in this manner to guard against the chances of the money's being lost, or improvidently expended, on the voyage. Should it be further desired to establish a control over the money, not merely until the voyage shall be completed, but even after the emigrant's disembarkation, it will be necessary that the persons providing funds with that view shall pay them into the house of Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smiths, to the account of the Governor of Lower Canada with the Montreal Bank. The Governor will be directed to confide the application of such funds to an officer appointed for the purpose, who will be required to give sufficient security, and will be bound to expend the money for the benefit of the emigrants in the course of three months after their arrival. Within that period he must be allowed the exercise of his own discretion as to the occasions and proportions of the payments he may take. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this method of procuring the superintendence of Government for the expenditure of sums destined to the use of emigrants, must fill up and sign two lists, containing the name and descriptions of all the emigrants to receive portions of the deposit together with the signature or mark of each emigrant thereto affixed, and a statement of the amount appropriated to every individual. Each emigrant must also be furnished with a separate certificate, stating his name and number on the list, and the amount to which he is entitled. Copies are subjoined of the forms in which these lists and certificates should be drawn up. The lists will be forwarded by the

Colonial Department ; and for that purpose they should be sent there, at least three weeks before the departure of the emigrants, under a cover marked with the word 'Emigration' and addressed to "The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Department London." At the same time should be enclosed the acknowledgement of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, for the payment to the account of the Governor, without which acknowledgement no lists will be sent forward, neither can any lists be forwarded, or the management of a deposit in the present manner be undertaken, unless the whole sum deposited by the individual signing the list amount, at the least, to 50*l*. The certificates must be delivered to the several parties to whom they relate ; but they should be sealed up, and addressed to "The Agent for Emigrants at Quebec," or "at Montreal."

FORM OF LIST.

Name of the Emigrant	Age.	Trade or Calling.	Amount to be given to the Emigrant	General Remarks	Signature or Mark of the Emigrant

N. B. At the head of the list should be stated the name of the vessel in which the several parties are to embark and the date at which she is expected to sail.

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W. POLLA

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I. A B. do hereby certify that C. D., the bearer hereof, is the person described as under, on the list forwarded by me to the Colonial-Office; and that the amount therein stated, namely, _____ pounds, is the true amount which I desire to be paid to the said C. D.

[Signature of the person making the deposit
on account of the emigrant.]

No.	Name.	Age.	Trade or Calling	Amt. to be given.	General Remarks	Signature or mark of the Em igrant.

Signature or Mark of the Emigrant

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W. POLLARD, PRINTER, DEVONPORT.